office for many days to come, and perhaps, even if the contest goes against him and he is defeated on every point, he may hold on for two. perhaps three months. The Democrats will not admit this. They insist that it is not possible that with the courts all in their favor, an assumption, by the way, that they make no bones about proclaiming, it can take anything like that time to get possession of the offices that they were beaten out of by 20,000 plur-

It is perhaps the realization of the situation that is angering the Democrats beyond measure and that is responsible for the renewal of the incendiary tone of their newspapers. For two weeks these papers have devoted themselves to appeals for coolness, for respect of law and for peace. Now they break out again in what appears almost to be a preconcerted effort to arouse the passions that delay has luiled to sleep. It is against Gov. Taylor personally that the shafts are aimed.

Henry Watterson's Courier Journal shouts: "The rebellion of Taylor against the Constitution of Kentucky is a crime which cannot be explated by tame submission after his purpose has failed. For an act less reprehensible the scaffold has claimed many a noble victim at the hands of the law. It is no excuse to say he

lost his head." The Kentucky State Democrat, the organ of the party in this town, prints these two paragraphs, double-leaded: We believe it was Mrs. Surratt who was ex-

was not fired from her house, either." "Assassin, do you want to make a cool \$100,000? If so, prove beyond a doubt who conspired with you to kill Goebel. Justice cries aloud, not for the man that touched the trigger, but for those who laid the damnable

The Louisville Times, the afternoon organ of the party in Louisville, throws aside the mask entirely, and to-night cries boldly to set aside the law and the courts. It says editorially:
"What's the use of dignifying the usurper

and malefactor at Frankfort by bringing injunctions and other suits against him. Put the law on him as any common criminal. Besides the high crimes and misdemeanors, for which were he Governor he would be amenable to impeachment, he has illegally squandered the public money, made barracks of public offices. permitted the archives to be plundered, and committed other acts which would cost an ordinary offender his liberty or his life."

With such advice dinned into them in the daily literature provided for their consumption it would be little wonder if the people were stirred up again to violence.

Now as to the situation from a legal standpoint, Kentuckians are all such flerce partisans that it is an extremely difficult matter to get a fair statement from any man. Every man puts in his own color. Ask him any question, and he states as a fact what he thinks ought to be, and not what is, and he is ready to fight to prove that it is and is not simply what he thinks it ought to be, and he is honest in doing it. It is this partisanship born in men here that makes the Judges of the courts what they are. Men don't rise above their party partisan-

that makes the Judges of the courts what they are. Men don't rise above their party partisanship.

To-day by corkscrew processes of cross-examination tried on every man who knows the law who was within reach. The Sun reporter extracted the facts that are presented here unbiased and without any prejudice:

Section 100 of the Kentucky Constitution says:
"Contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined by both houses of the General Assembly according to such regulations as may be established by law."

There is no appeal from the decision of the Legislature in this matter, and if the Democrats want to get legal possession of the State House, the Governor's office and the Gubernatorial mansion all they have got to do is to meet in Frank fort in the accustomed meeting room in the State House, receive the reports of the contest committee, formally adopt the report that favors Goebelites and then meet in joint session and ratify their action, just as they ratify the election of a United States Senator. When they do that Gov. Taylor is helpless. The Democrats say they will not do this for the reason that to do it would be an admission

point session and ratify their action, just as they ratify the election of a United States Senator. When they do that Gov. Taylor is helpless. The Democrats say they will not do this for the reason that to do it would be an admission that they have been acting illegally since the day that Goebel we shot.

Now, second, as to the question in the courts. Two suits have been filled. Both are to determine whether or not the Democrats have acted legally or illegally since the shooting. One suit was filed at about 1 o'clock on Wednesday in the Circuit Court in Louisville, and its object was to restrain J. C. W. Beekham from acting as Governor. The second was filed at about 3 o'clock in Frankfort, and its object is to restrain Gov. Taylor from continuing to act as Governor. Under the established rule of practice in Kentucky courts when two actions are brought to determine one question, the action first begun is the one that must be tried. Under this rule the action begun by Gov. Taylor takes precedence.

Gov. Taylor saction did not include a request for a temporary restraining order. The second suit did and notice has been given that the argument on the request will be heard on Friday at Georgetown by Judge Cantrill. If Judge Cantrill follows the established rule when the evidence is presented to him showing that the action of Gov. Taylor was begun first in the Circuit Court in Louisville, he will refuse to take any action in the case on the ground that a prior suit is pending. If he does not follow the rule and grants the temporary restraining order that order will not be effective and Gov. Taylor will have the right to ignore it. If the order is granted and the Governor does ignore it, of course, there will be a wild howl about his trampling on the courts, and all that, but the law and the custom is as stated.

Zack Phelps, one of the Goebel lawyers, says, even in the case of this temporary injunction, there can elapse twenty days before its enforcement, if there is an appeal made. He said:

"It makes no difference,

there can elapse twenty days before its enforcement, if there is an appeal made. He said:

"It makes no difference, in my judgment, whether this question is tried in the suit of Gov. Beckham or Mr. Taylor. Whichever suit is tried has to come up in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. The local Judge or Judge Cantrill can only consider and grant the preliminary injunction, and if granted by Cantrill to Beckham, Cantrill must give to Taylor a reasonable time, not exceeding twenty days, within which to apply to the Court of Appeals for a modification or reversal of his order of injunction. If some Judge in the courts here should give to Taylor the injunction, he is compelled by the law to give Beckham the same time and the same right for application to the Court of Appeals."

Now as to the procedure in the case in Louisville. The individual Judge who is to try the case is selected by lot. The drawing will take place on Monday. The Judge having been selected, the Democrats have twenty days in which to make answer. They may demur. If the Judge sustains the demurrer that settles the case. If he does not sustain the demurrer and orders a trial, then each side has sixty days in which to present its evidence. After that the Court decides the case. The beaten side has the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals. When the case gets to the Court of Appeals wants it.

peals. Of course there may be an appeal from the decision on the demurrer if either side wants it.

When the case gets to the Court of Appeals there is the possibility of serious complications. Suppose, for Instance, Gov. Taylor is beaten in the Circuit Court. He makes affidavit that the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals is prejudiced and cannot try the case fairly: that he has shown his prejudice by swearing in Goebel after the meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, the legality of which is the question on trial. He makes further affidavit that another member of the court is sliminarly prejudiced and has proved it by remarks or public interviews. The law says that when two Judges are thus disqualified the Governor shall assign Judges to take their places. Gov. Taylor would, of course, want to assign his Judges, and Mr. Beckham, having the title to the office approved by the Circuit Court, would want to assign his Judges. These complications, however, are in the far future. The facts and the law of immediate interest are as given.

Particular stress may be laid on the fact that

and the law of immediate interest are as given.

Particular stress may be laid on the fact that the contest can be decided quickly and all the law business done away with by the simple process on the part of the Legislature coming to Frankfort and redoing what they say they have done already. That, is adopt the reports of their contest committees seating Goebel and Beekham and ousting Taylor and Marshall. The fact that they don't do this is an indication that they are afraid they can't do it. They say they elected legally Senator Goebel twice before his death. The first time they did it by passing around a resolution and having it signed by a majority of the members of the House. They found this would not do and then they held meetings in the Capitol Hotel. The Democrats were notified that these meetings were to be held, the Kepublicans were not. A quorum of the House of Representatives was present and adopted the report of the Contest Committee,

TAYLOR'S CHANCES GOOD.

LONG CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE IF
DEMOCRATS STAY AWAY.

An Appeal to the State Courts Must Cause
Delay in a Final Decision—Democrats
Wont Come Back to Frankfort and
Thus Admit That They Made a Mistake.
Frankfort Ky., Feb. 15.—Kentucky is settling down now to the belief that whatever
may be the final result of the contest for the
offices of Governor and Lleutenant-Governor,
Goy, William S. Taylor will continue to hold his
office for many days to come, and perhaps even

Democrats are afraid to have a legal decision on the question.

Several of those Senators were acting on sentiment induced by the assassination of Goebel. They are not certain now to vote as they did then. Judge Taft's decision in Cincinnati let loose the strings on the Contest Board having in charge the contest for minor offices and that board went to work to-day to oust all the Republican officers. The Republicans decided to make no more than a show of contest and to wait until they are ousted and then bring suit in the courts and fight it out on the same line that Gov. Taylor is going to fight to ut. The lawyers all agreed that the testimony taken in the Goebel case should constitute the testimony on which decision should be reached in the cases of the minor offices. The members of the board started in, they said, to reat this testimony.

The extent to which Democratic officials are prepared to go to-day was shown late this afternoon by the release from the State Penitentiary here of Frank Seal, a burglar. He was serving a three years' sentence. Mr. Beckham pardoned him. When the pardon was presented to Deputy Warden Punch he at once released the man. A week ago Gov. Taylor pardoned a man named Dug Hayes, who was serving a five years' sentence for shooting another man. The warden at the penitentiary refused to recognize the pardon. The man is still in jail. While the officials consider Beckham's title clear enough to permit them to recognize the pardon. The man is still in jail. While the officials consider Beckham's title clear enough to permit them to recognize the pardon of the State and to-day Democratic Dolies officials from Louisville applied to Gov. Taylor for requisition papers on the Governor of Ohio to enable them to bring two criminals back to Kentucky from that State. While the Democratic legislators are still at Louisville all reports show that they are unhappy there and that some of them are anxious to come to Frankfort, not to take a vote on the question of whether Beckham shall be Governor, b

cuted for harboring an assassin, and the shot ay.

There is a conference of Republicans going the Executive Mansion, and

on to-night at the Executive Mansion, and there is some talk of a further surprise for the Democrats. Ex-Gov. Bradley is one of the conferees. He returned to the city to-day after an absence of ten days.

MORE LITIGATION IN KENTUCKY.

Lieut.-Gov. Marshall Follows Gov. Taylor's

Lead in Going to Law. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.-Lieut.-Gov. Marshall, following Gov. Taylor's lead, brought suit this afternoon against J. C. W. Beekham and L. H. Carter, asking for an injunction to restrain them from acting respectively as Lieutenant-Governor and President pro tem. of the Senate. No application has yet been made for a temporary restraining order. The petition is similar in its general averments to that filed yesterday by Taylor. The attorneys are W. H. Sweeney, Walter P. Lincoln, Albert S .Brandeis, D. W. Fairleigh, Breckinridge and

Shelby, W. H. Yost, W. O. Bradley and A. E.

The legal battle which has been begun in the State courts for possession of the State offices will be one of the most interesting the country has seen for a long time. Even if ultimately defeated, the hope of the Republicans is to hang the whole contention on a legal nail, there to season while the officials who receive the certificates from the State Election Commission continue to draw salaries and exercise the duties of their respective offices. The Republican attorneys make no concealment of their peljef that they will be able to keep the quesion in courts for months, or a sufficient number of years to allow Taylor and the Republicans to serve out their terms.

The process for accomplishing this result involves all the niceties of legal practics. Should the Court of Appeals of Kentucky decide against them in the injunction proceeding already instituted, whether on the suit brought by Taylor or the suit brought by Beckham, the issue being the same, the Republicans will endeavor to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, execution of judgment of the Court of Appeals. Only the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States would be empowered to grant this writ of error. Should Chief Justice Hazelrigg refuse it, however, application might be made in turn to an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. If Chief Justice Hazelrigg should grant the writ of error and allowering should grant the writ of error and allow volves all the niceties of legal practice. Should of the supreme Court. If Chief Justice Hazel-rigg should grant the writ of error and allow the judgment of the Court of Appeals to be superseded, the execution of this supersedeas bond would, until the bond was discharged, act as a stay of execution against the Demo-crats and allow the Republicans to retain the offices.

act as a stay of execution against the Democrats and allow the Republicans to retain the
offices.

The only Federal question remaining to be
brought into the case by the Republicans will
be the constitutionality of Rule 11 of the Senate. But they propose to exploit this for all it
is worth, maintaining that when the House
and Senate act as one body instead of two, it is
not in accordance with a republican form of
government. The case in the Court of Appeals
and in the Supreme Court will be colored with
this Federal question and it will be the mainstay on final appeal. At least that seems
to be the present belief. It was learned to-day
that the Republican lawyers are not inclined to
apply for any temporary restraining order on
the injunction proceedings filed by them vesterday in the Jefferson Circuit Court, but that
they are disposed to take their proof in the
regular way, make up the issues, and then go
into the Court of Appeals. They take the view
that there is no necessity for a restraining order against Gov. Beckham at present, for the
reason, as they say, that 'he is not really interfering with Taylor, but is just having the
pleasant personal experience of hearing himself alluded to as Governor without getting in
our way particularly."

The Legislature met at noon to-day. Senator Triplett withdrew his resolution for an
adjournment to Frankfort. Senator Ferguson
withdrew his bill for a reward and commission
to detect the assassins of Goebel, and introduced a substitute similar in character. The
House invited all ministers who had not defamed Goebel to open the sessions with prayer.

Ferguson's new bill din not differ materially
from the old one save that it threw additional
safeguards around the expenditure of any
part of the fund, which must not only be approved by the commission having charge of it,
tut by the Commonwealth's attorney as well.

The new bill names the same commission:
John K. Hendrick, W. H. Lewis, B. W. Bradburn, and the same amount to be appropriated,

and the same amount to be appropriated,

GREEN GOODS OPERATORS HELD Until the Federal Authorities Are Sure That Their Circulars Were Mailed.

Frank Brooks, Charles Jackson, Thomas Gilbert, Lillie Walker of 126 Bedford street and Ingeborg Lie of 202 St. Nicholas avenue, who were arrested on Wednesday afternoon when the green goods plant at 35 and 37 Frankfort street was raided by Capt. Vredenburgh and detectives from the Oak street burgh and detectives from the Oak street station, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre street police court yesterday. The men were held for examination next Saturday and the women were paroled, as they pleaded that they had no knowledge of the contents of the circulars they were addressing when the police appeared. Post Office Inspector Sutton and Ashe were present in court, but they had no proof that any of the gang's green goods circulars had ever been mailed and the case will not go to the Federal authorities until such evidence is secured.

TO SUIT ITS COMMUTERS.

Harlem Railroad Taking a Vote Before Arranging Summer Time Table.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 15,-For several days commuters on the New York and Harlem Railroad between Mount Vernon and Chatham have been receiving letters from the company asking them numerous questions about the operations of its trains. The principal thing the company desires to know of each of its regular patrons is at what time it is the most convenient for him to leave his home station for New York, also at what time he desires to return. When the answers are all received the information will be tabulated and then the company will make out its new summer time schedule.

Arabian Arrested for Mattreating Boys.

Sheik Hadji Takar, an Arabian aerobat living at 108 Eighth avenue, was arrested yesterday by Gerry agents on a complaint made by the by Gerry agents on a complaint made by the British Consul charging him with maltreating two fifteen-year-old boys whom he brought from London two years ago. The boys and a girl, who said she was 18 years old and was employed by the acrobat as housekeeper, were found in his flat and taken into custody. The girl's case will be further investigated. The Arabian was held in the Jefferson Market police court for examination.

SOAPWANTED, SAYS LINTON,

TO SLIDE THE LONG ISLAND R. R. TUNNEL SCHEME THROUGH.

He Accuses City Legislators of Waiting for Bribes and Offers to Lead Armed Men Into the Municipal Assembly-Council-

man Francisco Tells a Story, Too. Edward F. Linton, Secretary of the Atlantic venue Improvement Commission, in an interview printed in the Brooklyn Citizen yesterday, said he believed that the Long Island Terminal Railroad Company's application for a tunnel franchise from Atlantic and Flatbush avenues. Brooklyn, to Cortlandt and West streets, Manhattan, which has been pending since June 27, 1899, in the Municipal Assembly, was held up because no money had been paid to the Councilmen and Aldermen to put it through. Mr. Linton also said he was willing to lead a band of armed men to the City Hall to force the Municipal Assembly to act. In his interview he said, after explaining that he had visited the City Hall four times:

"When I asked questions I was looked upon with amazement. It seemed to strike them as quite an extraordinary thing that I should eek information on that point, and it appeared that I had proposed quite an astonishing thing in my questionings. I tried four times at four different meetings, as I have said, and then I gave it up in despair and disgust. I reported my experience and reception to the board as a matter of course.

"Now, my experience with our municipal legislators in the nature of things gave me some impressions. I was not permitted to have much doubt on the reason why no action on this important measure was taken. This reason appeared very plainly to be that no money had been shown and no disposition had been made to bribe anybody.

"Now, those are strong words, 'bribe' and

money, and every one knows what they mean.

I know what they mean when I use them. I was not told directly that money was required and would have to be produced before the measure could be acted upon. I was not told in so many words, but I was given to so under-stand in ways which any man of intelligence could not mistake. in so many words, but I was given to see understand in ways which any man of intelligence could not mistake. " " " " Think that these men, who are required by the charter and by their oath of office to act one way or the other on this great measure, and do not do so, are criminals pure and simple before the moral law. I have been told that I am impetuous and say things which some people think I should not say, but no language within my command fits the present emergency. When I,000,000 people are to be affected in their comfort, in their pockets and in their homes by this proposed public improvement; when property amounting to millions of dollars is subject to burdensome taxation to support the city government and pay the salaries of these very men, and when property has been impoverished by conditions that this improvement would remove—when all these things are so, then I say that the men who may say whether this work shall go on or not, and will not say anything one way or the other, and have held the matter up for overeight months, such men, I say, are guilty of a crime. "I would myself be willing to lead a hody of

eight months, such men, is as a ward of a crime.

"I would myself be willing to lead a body of men, armed if need be, into the halls of our Municipal Legislature and compel, by force if need be, these men to say whether or no this application should be granted. They should be compelled to answer one way or the other."

President Eugene G. Blackford of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission said:
"I could not say anything about the suggestion of bribery because I know nothing positively. You can draw your own conclusions and I can draw my conclusions. The chances are we would both agree and that we would both be right."

are we would both agree and that we would both be right."

Councilman Francisco of Brooklyn was also seen by a reporter. He made this statement:

"I am sorry that business in Albany prevented me from attending the public hearing given on the tunnel application. If I had been present I should have asked Mr. Edward F. Linton, one of the Commissioners, to give his view. I think I should have made public the fact that Mr. Linton took Councilman Williams and myself out to dinner and told us that if this tunnel franchise went through it would make him a half million dollars richer."

CONGRESSMAN CHICKERING'S DEATH.

Believe He Was a Victim of Foul Play. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 15.-Mrs. Charles A Chickering, widow of Representative Chickering, who met such a tragic death in New York by falling from a fourth-story window of the Grand Union Hotel: Dr. H. H. Cramer and J. S. Mitchell, private secretary of the deceased Congressman, printed a signed statement in the Standard this afternoon in which they say victim of foul play. The statement concludes as follows: that they believe that Mr. Chickering was the

"We think Mr. Chickering did not commit suicide. He was either knocked or thrown from the room or frightened into leaving it by the window, by the fire-escape, or may have believed he was on the ground floor, easy of exit. His doctors aftirm that a desire to die was foreign to all his nature, words and actions and was to the last day of his life, and his very words on leaving Washington were that he had everything to live for, and the effort to go to New York was to see Dr. Hammond and get well, and he did see him, lunched with him, and a despatch to Dr. Cramer from Dr. Hammond reads that all was pleasant with Chickering, as usual Mr. Chickering's doctors, his family and friends, who saw him daily, know his mind was not in a condition to seek self-destruction. The circumstances and surroundings show that he was frightened into a move which was fatal, or was a victim of foul play. This latter theory has many points in its favor and will be thoroughly favestigated later."

Simeon Ford, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, said last night: "I do not think it possible that Mr. Chickering could have been the victim of any outside violence. The watchmen who are patrolling the halls all night could not have failed to hear any struggle that took place in the room. Dr. Hamlin visited him at 9:30 o'clock in the evening and left him in comfortable condition. When the room was entered in the morning after the discovery of the body, it was found to be in exactly the same condition as when the physician left it. The lock on the door was intact and no signs of disorder were visible in the room. Such could hardly have been the case had any one made his way into the room and tried to lay hands on Mr. Chickering. However, I find Mrs. Chickering's thoughts perfectly natural at the present time."

Capt. Delaney of the East Thirty-fifth street station, who has been conducting the police investigation into the death of Congressman Chickering, said: "There is no foundation at all for Mrs. Chickering's suspleions. After careful investigation, we have come to the positive conclusion that Mr. Chickering was not a victim of foul play. It was entirely impossible that any violence could have been committed on him."

SUPI. HENDRICKS IN TOWN.

Congratulated on His Unanimous Confirms tion as Payn's Successor. The Hon, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman

of the Republican State Committee, came down from Albany last night accompanied by the Hon. Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, the new Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Hendricks superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Hendricks was congratulated on all sides at the Fifth Avenue Ifetel on his nomination and unanimous confirmation by the Senate for this important place. Supt. Hendricks said that he had not had the time to look over the office of which he had been made chief, and that he scarcely knew at the moment just what changes would be made. He intimated, however, that there would be no changes of moment for some little time.

Award of Baird Prizes at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 15 .- The annual contest at Princeton University for the Baird prizes in oratory, poetry and disputation was held in Murray Hall last night. The Committee on Award, composed of members of the university faculty, announced the names of the prize men to-day. The Baird prize of \$100 for excellence in English literature and oratory was awarded to David J. Chambers of Washington, D. C. The first prize in oratory of \$50 was given to Charles E. Miller of Trenton, N. J., and the second of \$30 was won by Herbert K. England of Washington, N. J. The prizes in disputation of \$40 and \$30 respectively were awarded to Joseph A. Jones of Passaie, N. J., and Joseph H. Hill of Edgewood Park, Pa. The prize for poetry was not awarded. The contest was open to members of the senior class only. cellence in English literature and oratory was

"¡Dunkirk Evening News" Suspends. DUNKIRK, N. Y., Feb. 15,-The Dunkirk Evenno News, edited and published by Walter H. Savory of the Belt Publishing Company, suspended publication to-day because of the continued illness of the publisher. The Dunkirk Printing Company has bought the business and good will of the Belt Publishing Company, which includes the Grape Belt, a semi-weekly paper, and Fruit, a sixteen-page monthly horticultural magazine. The Dunkirk Printing Company will continue these two publications in connection with their two former successful papers, the Evening Observer, a daily, and the Chaulauqua Farmer, a weekly. pended publication to-day because of the con-

ONE MARRIAGE THAT'S A FAILURE, Young Mrs. Walker, Her Mother and Boy Husband Exchange Compliments in Court. George Walker, the 19-year-old husband

who was arrested for abandonment last Tuesday on the complaint of his 16-year-old wife, was before Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday, after he had spent two days in jail, and for the greater part of an hour Walker, his wife, his mother-inlaw, his wife's lawyer and the detective who arrested him, not to mention a few other persons indirectly connected with the case, fired accusations at each other and explanations at the court. Every term of contradiction, from the retort courteous to the lie direct, was in frequent use, and the Magistrate let the circus go on until he had studied to his complete satisfaction the characters he had to deal with. The couple were married on Dec. 16, at the Little Church Around the Corner, and three weeks later young Walker returned to his home in Philadelphia, where he sought shelter with an aunt, his mother having closed her doors, against him. He came back to this city on his wife's invitation and found a detective waiting

for him with a warrant for his arrest. "You are nothing but a pair of children who ught to be tucked up and put to bed,"said the Magistrate to the couple when he had heard Magistrate to the couple when he had neard both. "I think both of you had better go home to your mothers and stay with them until you have grown up. The idea of your marrying each other is ridiculous."

Walker explained that he was perfectly willing to live with his wife and to support her if she were willing to accompany him to Philadelphia, where both could find a home with his mother.

adelphia, where both could find a home with his mother.

"I'll go," declared Mrs. Walker, "but only on the condition that your mother puts up a bond to guarantee that she will support me."

"Oh, rot!" remarked the husband. "You know that my mother cannot do it."

"All he wants is to get out of his duty to support my daughter," interrupted the mother-inlaw, who is an actress known in court as Mrs. Smith. "What kind of a man is that?"

"Say." cried Walker, turning to her, "you have a husband yourself. Why doesn'the support you?"

have a husband yourself. Why doesn'the support you?"

"That's not in the case," retorted Mrs.
Walker, but Mrs Smith insisted on explaining,
"because he's a drinking man."

"Well," demanded Walker. "why don't you
sue him instead of bothering me?"

"Oh, your Honor." wailed Mrs. Smith.

"You have deserved it." replied the Magistrate. "What right had you to permit your
girl to marry such a boy and to marry when
she was so young?"

"I married young myself," Mrs. Smith ventured.

tured. Well, you have made a lot of it too," re-

Well, you have made a lot of it too," remarked the prisoner dryly.

"Be strong, mamma," advised Mrs. Walker.
Then they began at the beginning again and went over it all again. At the request of counsel the case was finally adjourned till next Monday to enable young Walker's relatives to send a lawyer here.
"Shall I have to stay in prison in the mean-time?" asked the prisoner with indignation.
"Unless you furnish ball," replied the Magis-

trate.
"But see here, Helene—." Walker began, turning to his wife. The detectives hustled him out before he could finish. The wife and her mother talked of going around to the prison to talk with him further, but they didn't

THE TROUBLE IN MARTINIOUE. Plantation Burning and Other Rioting in the South of the Island.

Petitbourg, Rivière Salée and all other places mentioned in the news from Martinique as the scene of rioting in the past few days, are in the valleys leading into the interior of the southern third of the island from the wide bay of Fort de France. This is the largest sugar-producing region, because the mountains being less rugged than further north and the valleys much wider there is a great deal more arable The grievances of the negro laborers on the

sugar plantations are not as yet defined. There are some thousands of them in revolt against the proprietors, a number of whom have taken refuge with their families in Fort de France. The questions at issue probably relate to wages, or to a growing proportion of gricultural laborers out of work. It is not likely, however, that the trouble has grown out of a condition of acute distress among the people. The French islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe have not been reduced, like the sugar islands of the British West Indies, to a ondition of dire poverty by inability to comete with the bounty-fed beet sugar interests of Europe. It has not been the policy of France destroy the cane sugar industry of her lands in the Lesser Antilles while paying a county to beet sugar growers in the mother country. Since 1884, therefore, she has paid a bounty on colonial cane sugar, and the amount bounty on colonial cane sugar, and the amount of this bounty is regulated from year to year with a view to making it possible at all times the markets of France with home-grown

for island growers to compete on even terms in the markets of France with home-grown het sugar.

Still martinique has been having hard times because the price of sugar has been very low the world over. In 1897 the owners of some of the largest sugar factories declared that they could no longer make money and threatened to close their establishments. This calamity would involve not only a commercial but also a social crisis, for it would throw thousands of agricultural laborers out of employment. The crisis was avered by the aid of the authorities, arrangements being made by which the Bank of Martinique advanced necessary funds to the leading sugar interests. Some smaller concerns that were hopelessly involved went to the wall.

There are only 10,000 white persons in the island among 150,000 negroes and mulattoes and 30,000 Indians and Chinese. Scarcely a fifth of the people have been to school a day in their lives, the proportion of illegitimate children is about two to one, andictis positively necessary that the large mass of the people should have employment to bring them in at least a little money for their necessities or there is bound to be social disorder. Our Long Island is four times as large as Martinique and the population of Queens and Suffolk (In 1890, 190,000) is only 10,000 greater than that of the little tropical island which has thus a dense as well as a very ignorant population.

SPANISH GUN FOR ELIZABETH. To Be Set Up in Elizabeth Avenue in s

Square to Be Called Olympia. ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 15 .- Mayor Mack this evening notified the City Council that the Navy Department had given to the city a captured Spanish gun, and the Committee on Street and Parks recommended that it be placed in a rargs recommended that to be placed in a square in Elizabeth avenue, the old highway through the town which was the stage-coach road from Philadelphia to the ferry for New York. The spot selected is a part of the field of the battle of Elizabethtown. The square is to be called Olympia in honor of Dewey's throughly

Williamsburg High School Celebration. The opening of the new high school in Willamsburg was celebrated last night in the Long Island Business College on South Eighth street. Arthur S. Somers, chairman of the School Board's Committee on High Schools. school Board's Committee on High Schools, presided and there were addresses by former state Senator George A. Owens, William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction: the Rev. James F. Crowley, the Rev. Leopold Wintner, the Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, Charles E. Robertson, President of the Brooklyn School Beard, and Edward G. Ward, Superintendent of Schools.

Fight on Yale Sophomore Societies Goes Over.

New Haven, Feb. 15,-It was expected that he Vale faculty would take action to-night on the petition for abolishment of the sophomore Boston, so that it will go over until next Thursday. It is rumored that if the petition fails the class of '09' will send in another one and that the graduates will be appealed to. The sophomore society men are working hard to dalay action. to delay action.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Assistant Postma-ter-General Perry S. Heath came to New York y-sterday to examine postal methods here. He went through the general Post Office and will look over the branch offices and the sub-station system to-day.

Henry Fleming of 24 East Forty-second street notified the police last night that sneak thieves had broken into his home in his absence yesterday and had carried away silverware and wearing apparel to the value of \$200. Policeman George E. J. Pantzer of the Tenderloin was fined five days' pay yesterday for being absent from his post on Dec. 30 and talking to a woman at Broadway and Forty-second street. Commissioner Hears made the complaint.

Hess made the compiaint.

Henry Werner, a framer, fell into the elevator shaft from the fourth story of the new building at 276 Cherry street yesterday and was instantly killed. He was carrying a keg of nails on his shoulder and missed his footing.

Michael Noor, 70 years old at 201 East Efficienth shoulder and missed his footing.

Michael Noon, 70 years old, of 201 East Fifteenth street, in crossing the cable car tracks in Union Square close to the Lincoln monument yesterday knocked over the guard rail surrounding a manhole and a passing car jammed him against the rail ends, injuring his back and legs. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

NO "BARNET" EVIDENCE. JUSTICE FURSMAN'S RULING UNLIKE THE RECORDER'S.

> Lawyer Welch Is on Trial for Suborning Perjury in the Lacs Case Only and No ice About Perjury in Other Cases of His Is Let In-McIntyre's Comment. A ruling by Justice Fursman of the Supreme Court which has a bearing on the admission of evidence about Barnet's death on the trial of

> Molineux before Recorder Goff was made in the case of Ernest M. Welch, on trial for subornation of perjury, in a suit brought by one Lacs. The chief witnesses against Welch are two confessed perjurers, who say he subordue them to give evidence on which a verdict for \$10,000 damages was recovered for injuries done to Jacob M. Lacs, a child, by one of the wagons of James Everard's breweries. One of these men. John J. Rink, being under

> ross-examination, was asked about other suits brought by Welch in which he was willling to admit that he had given false testimony. Justice Fursman excluded the evidence. He excluded, also, the testimony of Adelaide Woolf, plaintiff in a suit against the Metropolitan Railway Company, who was called to testify that Welch had attempted to manu-

dence. He excluded, also, the testimony of Adelaide Woolf, plaintiff in a suit against the Metropolitan Railway Company, who was called to testify that Welch had attempted to manufacture evidence in her case.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre remarked that this decision was at variance with that in the Molineux case, which admitted evidence relating to Barnet's death on the trial of Molineux for murdering Mrs. Adams.

Edward Collins, a negro, one of the confessed perjurers in the Lacs suit, gave further direct evidence yesterday. He was a witness of the accident and his testimony cleared the driver of the wagon in the police court, although his subsequent testimony in the civil suit for damages helped to gain Welch and his client a \$10,000 verdict. Collins said that he met Rink, the other false witness, at Welch's house, Welch produced a diagram of the corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, where the accident happened.

"Welch said that he knew where I was standing," said Collins, "but that he had to place link. He located Rink on the diagram. He said to him. Rink, you're coming out of the saloon. Remember, you were there at the time of the accident. Next time, we all met at Lacs's home. Heiderich, a butcher, was there, too. He came on a wheel. Mrs. Schurmann was there. Welch instructed her first, saying: "Now, Mrs. Schurmann, you've got a very strong nerve for a woman, but you're liable to get excited when you're put on the stand. I want to caution you. Don't let them get you excited. They'll try to get you mixed. Now, right here is where you are supposed to say that this wagon made a swift turn around the corner, and right there you are supposed to say that the woman was on the crossing, and right on the crossing was where the woman and child were struck down, and he got it into her mind pretty compact, and then he started on Heiderich, the butcher. The butcher was awfully thick to understand, and couldn't speak English, and Welch said that he didn't think he could do much with that butcher. Abou

TRUTH ABOUT TRADE UNIONS.

Rev. Washington Gladden Tells It to Workingmen in St. George's Church. The second of a series of lectures to workingmen was delivered last night in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, by the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, his subet being "Strength and Weakness of Labor Movements To-day." The church was fairly well filled. Mr. Gladden said that he began life on a farm and afterward took up the printing trade before he became a clergyman and. therefore, ought to know something about what working people needed. He believed that organization was necessary among the working people of all trades, and that nothing prevented clashes between labor and capital more than compact, well organized trade

"One weakness," he said, "is the too free quent resort to violence during strikes. The right of men to strike is a clear and inalienable one. One man has a right to quit work if he wants better conditions and a thousand men have the right to quit work at the same time. They have also the right to persuade others who remain at work to quit work but not to compel them, yet threats and compulsion are too often indulged in. You may argue that all is fair in war, but a strike is not war. Any re-sort to violence ought to incur the displeasure of the entire community. Public opinion is the court of appeal and the use of violence ulti-mately and inevitably weakens the side that uses it.

mately and inevitably weakens the side that uses it.

"I am not sure that you show your strength by refusing to work alongside of non-union men. It is more like a display of weakness. You have no right to punish peopie who don't join your unions, and you weaken your cause by doing so. Another weakness is the restricting of production by establishing rules by which people must only do a certain amount of work a day. It hurts the cause of industry and is a drag on progress.

"But that is not the worst weakness of the labor unions. I once asked a man who has been in the labor movement all his life what was its greatest weakness. He said it was the readiness of the leaders to accept from politicians appointive offices. Great applause.] They use the prestige of their unions to get these offices, and then serve their own interests at the expense of the union. I am sure that some labor leaders are honest, but that there are selfish men among them who do harm is not to be doubted. The lack of judgment by the unions in selecting leaders is a great source of weakness. They too offen select some tonguey, shallow, smooth, plausible fellow, who imposes on them just as the same kind of politicians impose on voters."

Two Hangings in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.-George Weeks, convicted of participation in the murder of Annie Alice White, on the night before Christmas, 1898, was hanged to-day in Moramensing 1898, was hanged to-day in Moyamensing Prison. His accomplice was hanged on last Thursday. Both men were colored. Portsyllle, Pa., Feb. 15.—Thomas Brennan of New Philadelphial was hanged this morning in the Schuylkill county jail yard, at 10:19 o'clock. Brennan shot Harry Elliot on June 2, 1899, while he was kneeling washing in a tub at his home surrounded by his wife and children. The cause was a shortage of about \$2 in his pay which he accused Elliott of docking from him.

Annual Exhibition

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Friday & Saturday, Feb. 16, 17.

An invitation is extended to lovers of art to view a special collection of Favrile Glass, several important Memorial Windows, new developments in electric lighting, and a rare collection of Persian rugs. The workrooms of the various depart-

ments will also be open to the visitor from 2 to 4 P. M. Hours of exhibition 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

333 to 341 4th Ave., between 24th and 25th Sts.

MOLINEUX TO SING SING TO-DAY. Recorder Goff to Pronounce the Death Sentence This Morning.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner announced yesterday that he intended to go in person before Recorder Goff this morning to move the sentence of Roland B. Molineux. Assistant District Attorney Osborne left town on Wednesday for his old home in Charlotte, N. C., to rest for a week or longer. Col. Gardiner is of the opinion that the conviction of Molineux is a distinct help to him in his fight on the charges made against him by the City Club. One of the specifications of the charges alleged against him is that he used

the power of his office in an oppressive manner against young Molineux.

Gen. Molineux visited his son in the Tombs yesterday. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. who married the young Molineux couple, and George Gordon Battle, the prisoner's counsel, George Gordon Battle, the prisoner's counsel, were other visitors to the Tombs. A story of an incident which happened after Molineux left the court room after hearing the verdict which declared him guilty of the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams gained currency yesterday. The court officers are responsible for a prisoner after he has been delivered into the court prison pen, during proceedings and until his return to the pen at adjournment. When Molineux was taken from the court room last Friday night he descended a flight of stone steps to the prison pen accompanied by court officers. At the prison pen he was met by Sheriff's officers who were to escort him back to the Tombs. At this juncture the prisoner exhibited some feeling. He shook hands with the court officers, thanked them for little kindnesses during his trial, and as he turned to go with the Sheriff's officers looked them all straight in the face and safe. "Before God, I am innocent of that murder!" At no time during his confinement had any keeper or Sheriff's officer heard him speak on any topic connected with the murder unless to ridicule some effort of the prosecution. Molineux will be brought before Recorder Goff at 10:30 this morning. The present plans of the Sheriff are to send him to Sing Sing immediately after the death sentence. He will be taken to the Grand Central station in a prison van arriving at the depot in time to leave for Sing Sing on the 2:05 train. were other visitors to the Tombs. A story of

CARETAKER LET OUT ON BAIL.

Coroner Rejects Suggestions of Foul Play

in The Bronx Closet Deaths. Coroner Zucca, after investigating the deaths of Charles Beirne and Martin Loeffler, the small boys whose decomposing bodies were found on Tuesday in a closet in the vacant house at 108 Edgecombe avenue. said yesterday that he did not believe that the boys were the victims of foul play. The Coroner admitted Cornelius Ahearn, the old caretaker of the house, who was arrested when the bodies were discovered, to ball in \$1,000 pending the inquest, which will be held on Tuesday. Bail was furnished by ex-

be held on Tuesday. Bail was furnished by exPolice Sergeant Charles Granger of 245 Fortyfirst street, Brooklyn. Sergt, Granger happened to be in the Criminal Court building
when Ahearn was brought in by a detective.
"Why, there goes an old comrade of mine: I
wonder what he is doing here," said Granger,
when he saw Ahearn.
He followed the party to the
Coroner's office and learning about
the suspicion attaching to Ahearn
voluntoered at once to become his bondsman.
Sergt, Granger then told the Coroner that
Ahearn in the Civil War was a member of the
company in the Eighty-eighth New York
Regiment of which Granger was Captain, and
gave the caretaker an excellent character.
The Coroner said later that he questioned
Ahearn closely and that Ahearn said he remembered the day on which the boys disappeared,
because there was a storm on that day,
"I asked him," said the Coroner, "if he remembered slamming the door of the closet on
that day and he said: The wind may have
done it, or I may have done it, not knowing
the boys were in there, but I don't remember
slamming the door at all."

The police are still at work on the case.

A MIDWIFE ACCUSED.

to Malpractice. Mrs. Elizabeth McClurkin, 39 years old, the mother of five children, died at her home, 750 Ely avenue, Long Island City, late on Wednesday night. An hour before she died Dr. George Forbes of 710 Vernon avenue was called to attend her. He found her unconscious, and she remained so until her death. Dr. Forbes reported the case to the police of the Seventy-fourth precinct as one of mal-

Death of a Long Island City Woman Laid

the Seventy-Fourth precinct as one of maipractice.

Detectives Burden and Nolan talked with
John McClurkin, husband of the woman, and
he clearly proved that he did not even know
that she was ill until he found her unconscious
on his arrival home. They learned that Mrs.
McClurkin was a frequent visitor at the house of
a Mrs. Watson on Avenue A, Manhattan. Mrs.
Watson said that Mrs. McClurkin visited her
house on Friday and said she had found the
woman she was looking for, but the woman
could not do anything for her until Monday.

The detectives yesterday morning arraigned The detectives yesterday morning arraigned in the Long Island City police court Mrs. Ida Berge, a midwife, living at 325 East Eighty-ninth street, and she was held as a suspicious person. She retained Anthony Darmstadt, a Long Island City lawyer, to defend her.

L. C. DAVIS'S BODY FOUND.

Fished Out of the East River-Brother Thinks He Met With Foul Play. Men at work in the goose market at the foot of Gouverneur street; fished the body of a man

out of the river near the Jackson street pier. vesterday, and it was sent to the Morgue. There was a card in the man's pocket bearing the name Lucius Charles Davis, and the address 49 Johnston street, Brooklyn. The police sent a messenger there and learned that Davis was a city weighmaster, who left his boarding-house on the day after Christmas to go to business in Manhattan, and was not seen goth.

again.

Davis's brother Philip went to the Morgue last night and identified the body. Philip Davis said that his brother was not addicted to drink, and could not have fallen into the river while intoxicated. He had no reason for suicide, Philip said, and in his opinion had met with foul play. th foul play.
The police will investigate the case to-day.

South Brooklyn Board of Trade Dinner. The annual dinner of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade was held in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, last night. There were 150 persons present. The speakers included Police Com-missioner Bernard J. York, County Treasurer John W. Kimball, Park Commissioner George V. Brower, Frederick W. Hinrichs, Councilman Charles H. Ebbets and Magistrate Henry Bristow

Put His Head Out of an Elevator Car. John Horton, 15 years old, of 55 Morris street, Jersey City, was killed yesterday afternoon in an elevator in Rushmore's dynamo works at Hudson and Morris streets. Just be-fore reaching the third floor in his ascent Horton put his head out and it was caught be-tween the floor and the elevator. James Nash, who was with him in the elevator, fainted.

There was a general atmospheric depression

verhanging the Atlantic and Gulf States yesterday. The weather was milder and cloudy, with snow falling in northern New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and scattered rains in the south Atlantic and Gulf States. North of Texas and and Arkansas and west of the Mississipi the weather was fair.

There was a decided cold wave covering all the Northwest States and the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The zero line extended southward o the centre of Kansas and eastward to northern Illinois; the freezing line came within a few miles of the west Gulf coast. At Havre, Mon., it was 26 degrees below zero; at Lander, Wyo., 24 degrees be low; Williston, N. D., 22 degrees below; Moorehead and Bismarck, 20 degrees below; Duluth, 18 degrees below; St. Paul, 12 degrees below; Omaha, 8 degrees below, and Milwaukee, zero. The cold was spreading east and southward. It will be more severely felt in the Southwest than in the Atlantic States. in this city the day was partly cloudy and milder; wind southerly; average velocity, eighteen miles an hour; average humidity, 76 per cent.; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.08; 3 P. M., 29.85. The temperature as recorded by the official ther-

nometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at he street level, is shown in the annexed table: | Street level, is shown in the Ennexed paper | -Official... | Sun's. | -Official... | Sun's. | 1900. 1819. 1900. | 1800. 1819. 1900. | 1800. 1819. 1900. | M. 44° 28° 44° 9 P. M. 48° 27° 48° | 44° 9 P. M. 48° 27° 45° 12 Mid. 34° 24° 37°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For New England and eastern New York, fair and der to-day; diminishing northwest winds; Saturday

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair and colder to-day; diminishing northwest winds; Saturday fair and continued cold. For western Pennsylvania, western New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, fair and continued cold to-day and Saturday; fresh northwest winds.

To Women

As a physical need, when recommended, we offer for the use of women



Baltimore Rye The Purest Type

of the Purest Whiskey Because it is the

Purest Tonical Stimulant.

Endorsed by

Leading Physicians. A. B. HARL & FRANK MORA, Representative

Modern Plumbing.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

8 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Contrast the exposed plumbing of to-day with the enclosed fixtures of less than a generation ago.

We were the beginners in this wonderful change. That we are still the leaders will be demonstrated by a visit to our showrooms.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS. 84-90 Beekman Street.

103 Fifth Ave. Established 1828.

INDIFFERENT TO HIS VICTIM.

Wolford Rolled a Cigarette While the Man He Shot Lay Dying at His Feet. Indianapolis, Feb. 15.-Herman Shultz was shot and killed by Arthur Wolford at an early hour this morning at the farmhouse of Jacob Harness, south of Kokomo. The two young

men, with a number of others, attended a dance at the Harness home. Wolford was under the influence of liquor, A few words were exchanged between him and Shultz over a partner in the dance, when Wolford drew a pistol and fired two shots, both of which struck Shultz. He fell to the floor in a dying condition and exied: tion and cried:
"Good-by, boys, he's got me."
Wolford remarked as the dying man lay as

Taking out a package of tissue paper and some smoking tobacco Wolford deliberately made a eigarette and lighted it. As Shultz breathed his last the murderer turned from the house and drove to Kokomo where he was captured just as he had changed his clothing and was preparing to escale.

and was preparing to escape,
Shultz is the son of a cigar manufacturer and served in the Spanish-American war as a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana regiment. The two men had not been friends for some time, but the shooting was unprovoked. unprovoked.

SUICIDE AS HELP CAME. Lehr Shot Himself Just as Relief for His

Destitution Arrived. Curcuso Feb 15 -Straitened circumstances and family destitution prompted Charles Lehr to commit suicide at his residence, 6346 St. Lawrence avenue, just as relief, long delayed. arrived at his front door. Lehr was a valet, but lately had been unable to obtain work. He leaves a widow and four children. He freleaves a widow and four children. He frequently made application to some of the charitable people of Woodlawn, but his plea for help received no heed until this morning, when Policemen Dolan and Shea of the Woodlawn station went to the house to investigate the condition of the family. They were just about to step into the house when they heard a shot within. They found that Lehr had taken his life just as assistance renched him.

Letters were found addressed to the German Consul in Chicago asking for assistance. A few days ago his case of destitution was laid before the Rey. F. W. Millar, 6325 Monroe avenue, but no one had offered aid to the family.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN DEAD.

Mrs. Schwartz and Two Little Ones Asphysiated in Their Home. CHICAGO, Feb. 15,-Mrs. Jeannette Schwarts. aged 40, and her two children. Lulu, aged 9 years, and Henrietta, a four-months-old babe. were asphyxiated in the bedroom of their

were asphyxiated in the bedroom of their house at 1100 Sixteenth street late last night. The dead bodies were discovered this morning by J. T. Schwartz, the husband of the dead woman. He runs a saloon and lived with his family in a building in the rear.

Schwartz says he had not been in the living rooms since early in the evening. He closed his saloon shortly after midnight and went to the roundhouse of the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy Bailroad, where he remained an hour. When he entered his house he found his entre family dead. The gas jet in the bedroom in which the bodies lay was turned on full. The police believe the deaths resulted from acciwhich the bodies lay was turned on full. The police believe the deaths resulted from acci

BIG ADVANCE COMING IN COAL Col. Rend Says It Will Go Up From 25 to

50 Per Cent.-The Reasons. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.-It is announced by Col. W. P. Rend that the price of coal in Pittsburg and neighborhood will be advanged from 25 to 50 per cent. April 1. Col. Rend says the advance in prices is brought about by an increase in wages to the niners, by the ridiculously low prices which have prevailed, by the coal famine in Europe, which has made it hard for operators to fill orders.

"The coal mines of Great Britain are exhausted," said Col. Rend, "Soft coal is now selling in London at \$12 a ton, a ruinous price and one that would cause riots in this country, and at that price a very bad quality of coal is to be had. Contracts are already being solicited at Pittsburg for delivery in Liverpool and London, but none has been made, so far as I am aware. I predict thousands of tons will be shipped abroad during the coming summer." 50 per cent. April 1. Col. Rend says the ad-

PULLMAN TRAINING SCHOOL. Bequests of the Palace Car Magnate for Manual Training to Be Used. CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- Articles of incorporation

were filed to-day at Springfield for the Pullman Free School of Manual Training, the incorporators being Robert T. Lincoln, J. M. corporators being Robert T. Lincoin, J. M. Clark and John S. Rinmells. This action was taken in conformity with the will of the late George M. Pullman. There has been set aside for building purposes \$200,000, and this sum is now available, so that construction work can be begun as soon as the site is selected and the plans perfecte!.

The sum of \$1,000,000 was provided in addition by George M. Pullman's will for the endowment of the school, and this sum will be transferred to the trustees soon. It will consist of stock in the Pullman Company, which the trustees may retain or convert into money or other securities at their option.

EXHIBITION AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY

W ALDORF-ASTORIA.

Main 33d St. Entrance. Day and Evening. Admission, 26 conts.